



## **Foreign Policy -- Defense -- Documents on the web -- February 2011**

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### **GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS:**

#### **The White House: Remarks**

Please find below the link to Remarks and Statements by President Obama and other White House Officials:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/speeches-and-remarks>

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-and-releases>

#### **Department of State: Remarks**

Please find below the link to Remarks by the Secretary of State Clinton and other Department of State Officials:

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2011/index.htm>

### **Key U.S. Government Reports**

#### **FOREIGN POLICY PRIORITIES IN THE FY2011 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BUDGET**

Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of State. Testimony Before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Washington D.C. January 24, 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2010/02/137256.htm>

#### **ASIA-PACIFIC U.S. MILITARY OVERVIEW: FOREIGN PRESS CENTER BRIEFING WITH ADMIRAL ROBERT WILLARD, COMMANDER, U.S. PACIFIC COMMAND**

With Admiral Robert Willard, Commander, U.S. Pacific Command. February 18, 2011.

[http://www.pacom.mil/web/Site\\_Pages/Media/News\\_2011/02/18-Asia-Pacific-US-military-overview.shtml](http://www.pacom.mil/web/Site_Pages/Media/News_2011/02/18-Asia-Pacific-US-military-overview.shtml)

#### **STATE DEPARTMENT FY 2012 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY BUDGET**

Department of State. February 14, 2011. 178 pages.

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/156214.pdf>

#### **2010 YEAR IN REVIEW: CONFLICT PREVENTION AND STABILIZATION OPERATIONS**

Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization. Department of State.

February 9, 2011. 24 pages.

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/156036.pdf>

<http://www.state.gov/s/crs/rls/rls/156230.htm>

#### **THE NATIONAL MILITARY STRATEGY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA – 2011: REDIFINING AMERICA’S MILITARY LEADERSHIP**

Joint Chiefs of Staff. February 8, 2011. 24 pages.

[http://www.jcs.mil//content/files/2011-02/020811084800\\_2011\\_NMS\\_-\\_08\\_FEB\\_2011.pdf](http://www.jcs.mil//content/files/2011-02/020811084800_2011_NMS_-_08_FEB_2011.pdf)

#### **SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR IRAQ RECONSTRUCTION (SIGIR) - QUARTERLY REPORT AND SEMIANNUAL REPORT TO THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, JANUARY 2011**

Special Inspector General For Iraq Reconstruction. January 30, 2011. 168 pages.

[http://www.sigir.mil/files/quarterlyreports/January2011/Report\\_-\\_January\\_2011.pdf#view=fit](http://www.sigir.mil/files/quarterlyreports/January2011/Report_-_January_2011.pdf#view=fit)

## **THE OBAMA ADMINISTRATION'S 2011 FOREIGN POLICY PRIORITIES**

By Mike Hammer, National Security Council Spokesman. January 27, 2011.

<http://fpc.state.gov/155514.htm>

### **U.S. Government Accountability Office:**

#### **TACTICAL AIRCRAFT: AIR FORCE FIGHTER REPORTS GENERALLY ADDRESSED CONGRESSIONAL MANDATES, BUT REFLECTED DATED PLANS AND GUIDANCE, AND LIMITED ANALYSES**

U.S. Government Accountability Office. February 24, 2011. 13 pages.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11323r.pdf>

#### **DEPARTMENT OF STATE'S REPORT TO CONGRESS AND U.S. OVERSIGHT OF CIVILIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN CAN BE FURTHER ENHANCED**

U.S. Government Accountability Office. Report to Congressional Committees. February 17, 2011. 21 pages.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11310r.pdf>

#### **NUCLEAR WEAPONS: NNSA NEEDS MORE COMPREHENSIVE INFRASTRUCTURE AND WORKFORCE DATA TO IMPROVE ENTERPRISE DECISION-MAKING**

U.S. Government Accountability Office. Report to Congressional Committees. February 14, 2011. 33 pages.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11188.pdf>

#### **MILITARY PERSONNEL: DOD ADDRESSING CHALLENGES IN IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN BUT OPPORTUNITIES EXIST TO ENHANCE THE PLANNING PROCESS FOR ARMY MEDICAL PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS**

U.S. Government Accountability Office. Report to Congressional Committees. February 10, 2011. 38 pages.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11163.pdf>

#### **DEFENSE MANAGEMENT: ADDITIONAL COST INFORMATION AND STAKEHOLDER INPUT NEEDED TO ASSESS MILITARY POSTURE IN EUROPE**

U.S. Government Accountability Office. Report to Congressional Requesters. February 3, 2011. 41 pages.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11131.pdf>

#### **AFGHANISTAN SECURITY: AFGHAN ARMY GROWING, BUT ADDITIONAL TRAINERS NEEDED; LONG-TERM COSTS NOT DETERMINED**

U.S. Government Accountability Office. Report to Congressional Addressees. January 27, 2011. 54 pages.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d1166.pdf>

**BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE: DOD NEEDS TO ADDRESS PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES FOR FUTURE CAPABILITIES IN EUROPE**

U.S. Government Accountability Office. Report to Congressional Addressees. January 26, 2011. 62 pages.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11220.pdf>

**DEFENSE BUSINESS TRANSFORMATION: DOD NEEDS TO TAKE ADDITIONAL ACTIONS TO FURTHER DEFINE KEY MANAGEMENT ROLES, DEVELOP MEASURABLE GOALS, AND ALIGN PLANNING EFFORTS**

U.S. Government Accountability Office. Report to Congressional Committees. January 26, 2011. 55 pages.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11181r.pdf>

**Congressional Research Service**

*Just clicking on the links won't open the documents. Please copy/paste the urls in your browser to be able to read them.*

**BAHRAIN: REFORM, SECURITY, AND U.S. POLICY**

By Kenneth Katzman. Congressional Research Service. February 18, 2011. 20 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/157345.pdf>

**LIBYA: BACKGROUND AND U.S. RELATIONS**

By Christopher M. Blanchard, Jim Zanotti. Congressional Research Service. February 18, 2011. 45 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/157348.pdf>

**IRAN'S NUCLEAR PROGRAM: TEHRAN'S COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS**

By Paul K. Kerr. Congressional Research Service. February 15, 2011. 18 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/157346.pdf>

**IRAN: U.S. CONCERNS AND POLICY RESPONSES**

By Kenneth Katzman. Congressional Research Service. February 14, 2011. 72 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/157347.pdf>

**ISRAEL: BACKGROUND AND U.S. RELATIONS**

By Casey L. Addis. Congressional Research Service. February 14, 2011. 43 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/157349.pdf>

**AFRICA: U.S. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ISSUES**

By Ted Dagne. Congressional Research Service. February 11, 2011. 14 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/157114.pdf>

**CLOSING THE GUANTANAMO DETENTION CENTER: LEGAL ISSUES**

By Michael John Garcia, Jennifer K. Elsea, R. Chuck Mason, Edward C. Liu. Congressional Research Service. February 11, 2011. 55 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/157116.pdf>

**EGYPT: THE JANUARY 25 REVOLUTION AND IMPLICATIONS FOR U.S. FOREIGN POLICY**

By Jeremy M. Sharp. Congressional Research Service. February 11, 2011. 39 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/157112.pdf>

**IMPLICATIONS OF EGYPT'S TURMOIL ON GLOBAL OIL AND NATURAL GAS SUPPLY**

By Michael Ratner. Congressional Research Service. February 11, 2011. 9 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/157109.pdf>

**INTELLIGENCE ISSUES FOR CONGRESS**

By Richard A. Best Jr. Congressional Research Service. February 11, 2011. 30 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/157115.pdf>

**INTERNATIONAL FOOD AID: U.S. AND OTHER DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS**

By Charles E. Hanrahan, Carol Canada. Congressional Research Service. February 11, 2011. 13 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/157100.pdf>

**AFGHANISTAN: POLITICS, ELECTIONS, AND GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE**

By Kenneth Katzman. Congressional Research Service. February 10, 2011. 58 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/157075.pdf>

**ALGERIA: CURRENT ISSUES**

By Alexis Arieff. Congressional Research Service. February 10, 2011. 20 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/157074.pdf>

**FOREIGN AID: AN INTRODUCTION TO U.S. PROGRAMS AND POLICY**

By Curt Tarnoff, Marian Leonardo Lawson. Congressional Research Service. February 10, 2011. 37 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/157097.pdf>

**TAIWAN: MAJOR U.S. ARMS SALES SINCE 1990**

By Shirley A. Kan. Congressional Research Service. February 10, 2011. 71 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/157077.pdf>

**TAJIKISTAN: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND U.S. INTERESTS**

By Jim Nichol. Congressional Research Service. February 10, 2011. 14 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/157096.pdf>

**KUWAIT: SECURITY, REFORM, AND U.S. POLICY**

By Kenneth Katzman. Congressional Research Service. February 8, 2011. 18 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/156957.pdf>

**NONPROLIFERATION AND THREAT REDUCTION ASSISTANCE: U.S. PROGRAMS IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION**

By Amy F. Woolf. Congressional Research Service. February 4, 2011. 65 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/156526.pdf>

**AFGHANISTAN CASUALTIES: MILITARY FORCES AND CIVILIANS**

By Susan G. Chesser. Congressional Research Service. February 3, 2011. 6 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/156522.pdf>

**CHINA NAVAL MODERNIZATION: IMPLICATIONS FOR U.S. NAVY CAPABILITIES--  
BACKGROUND AND ISSUES FOR CONGRESS**

By Ronald O'Rourke. Congressional Research Service. February 3, 2011. 103 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/156520.pdf>

**CHINA AND PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND MISSILES: POLICY  
ISSUES**

By Shirley A. Kan. Congressional Research Service. February 3, 2011. 77 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/156523.pdf>

**IRAN SANCTIONS**

By Kenneth Katzman. Congressional Research Service. February 3, 2011. 64 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/156527.pdf>

**YEMEN: BACKGROUND AND U.S. RELATIONS**

By Jeremy M. Sharp. Congressional Research Service. February 3, 2011. 46 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/156516.pdf>

**JORDAN: BACKGROUND AND U.S. RELATIONS**

By Jeremy M. Sharp. Congressional Research Service. February 2, 2011. 30 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/156512.pdf>

**NONSTRATEGIC NUCLEAR WEAPONS**

By Amy F. Woolf. Congressional Research Service. February 2, 2011. 36 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/156513.pdf>

**BELARUS: BACKGROUND AND U.S. POLICY CONCERNS**

By Steven Woehrel. Congressional Research Service. February 1, 2011. 17 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/156507.pdf>

**LEBANON: BACKGROUND AND U.S. RELATIONS**

By Casey L. Addis. Congressional Research Service. February 1, 2011. 28 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/156510.pdf>

**RUSSIAN POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND SECURITY ISSUES AND U.S. INTERESTS**

By Jim Nichol. Congressional Research Service. February 1, 2011. 63 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/156500.pdf>

**THE NATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM CENTER (NCTC)--RESPONSIBILITIES AND POTENTIAL CONGRESSIONAL CONCERNS**

By Richard A. Best Jr. Congressional Research Service. February 1, 2011. 13 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/156509.pdf>

**AFGHANISTAN: POST-TALIBAN GOVERNANCE, SECURITY, AND U.S. POLICY**

By Kenneth Katzman. Congressional Research Service. January 26, 2011. 96 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/156544.pdf>

### **THE NEW START TREATY: CENTRAL LIMITS AND KEY PROVISIONS**

By Amy F. Woolf. Congressional Research Service. January 26, 2011. 35 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/156545.pdf>

### **U.S.-MEXICAN SECURITY COOPERATION: THE MÉRIDA INITIATIVE AND BEYOND**

By Clare Ribando Seelke, Kristin M. Finklea. Congressional Research Service. January 26, 2011. 40 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/156546.pdf>

### **AL QAEDA AND AFFILIATES: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE, GLOBAL PRESENCE, AND IMPLICATIONS FOR U.S. POLICY**

By John Rollins. Congressional Research Service. January 25, 2011. 36 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/156542.pdf>

### **INTELLIGENCE ISSUES FOR CONGRESS**

By Richard A. Best Jr. Congressional Research Service. January 20, 2011. 30 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/155579.pdf>

### **PROLIFERATION SECURITY INITIATIVE (PSI)**

By Mary Beth Nikitin. Congressional Research Service. January 18, 2011. 14 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/155563.pdf>

### **NAVY IRREGULAR WARFARE AND COUNTERTERRORISM OPERATIONS: BACKGROUND AND ISSUES FOR CONGRESS**

By Ronald O'Rourke. Congressional Research Service. January 14, 2011. 32 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/155630.pdf>

### **GUANTANAMO DETENTION CENTER: LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY IN THE 111TH CONGRESS**

By Michael John Garcia. Congressional Research Service. January 13, 2011. 26 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/155622.pdf>

### **PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR WEAPONS: PROLIFERATION AND SECURITY ISSUES**

By Paul K. Kerr, Mary Beth Nikitin. Congressional Research Service. January 13, 2011. 27 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/155624.pdf>

### **NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH OTHER COUNTRIES: A PRIMER**



By Paul K. Kerr, Mary Beth Nikitin. Congressional Research Service. January 11, 2011. 9 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/155617.pdf>

#### **U.S.-RUSSIAN CIVILIAN NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT: ISSUES FOR CONGRESS**

By Mary Beth Nikitin. Congressional Research Service. January 11, 2011. 15 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/155591.pdf>

#### **INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATES: HOW USEFUL TO CONGRESS?**

By Richard A. Best Jr.. Congressional Research Service. January 6, 2011. 17 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/155045.pdf>

#### **STATUS OF FORCES AGREEMENT (SOFA): WHAT IS IT, AND HOW HAS IT BEEN UTILIZED?**

By R. Chuck Mason. Congressional Research Service. January 5, 2011. 34 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/155050.pdf>

#### **THINK TANKS AND RESEARCH CENTERS:**

*The opinions expressed in these publications do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Government.*

#### **AFGHANISTAN – PAKISTAN**

##### **DANGERS IN U.S.-PAKISTAN RIFT**

By Jayshree Bajoria. Council on Foreign Relations. February 17, 2011.

<http://www.cfr.org/pakistan/dangers-us-pakistan-rift/p24140>

The diplomatic spat between the United States and Pakistan over U.S. Embassy employee Raymond Davis's arrest by Pakistani authorities on murder charges has led to Washington postponing high-level talks with Pakistani and Afghan officials. This U.S.-Pakistan dispute comes at a time when Pakistan is increasingly challenged by growing violence, a teetering economy, political factionalism, large numbers of displaced people from last year's floods, high rates of inflation and unemployment, and widespread corruption. Strained relations with Islamabad add to problems the United States already faces in trying to ensure stability in Pakistan--a nuclear-armed country crucial to the ongoing war in Afghanistan and U.S. national security interests.

##### **MARC GROSSMAN INHERITS THE WORST JOB IN THE WORLD FROM RICHARD HOLBROOKE**

By Bruce Riedel. The Brookings Institution. February 15, 2011.

[http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0215\\_grossman\\_afghanistan\\_riedel.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0215_grossman_afghanistan_riedel.aspx)

Marc Grossman, a veteran American diplomat called out of retirement, is about to take over one of toughest jobs in U.S. foreign policy--special representative for Afghanistan and

Pakistan. Grossman's challenge will be particularly difficult on Pakistan, where a dispute over the diplomatic status of Raymond Davis, an American official accused of two murders by the Pakistani police, threatens to undo two years of patient efforts by the Obama team to build a strategic relationship with the most dangerous country in the world. High-level talks have been suspended and President Obama's planned visit to Pakistan is in jeopardy. The Hill is calling for aid cuts. Unless Grossman can get the bilateral engagement back on track, Pakistan could be heading for even more troubled days ahead.

#### **OUTLINING A STRATEGY FOR PEACE: ASSESSING THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN**

By Caroline Wadhams. Center for American Progress. January 21, 2011.

[http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/01/afghanistan\\_sotu.html](http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/01/afghanistan_sotu.html)

The State of the Union offers President Obama an important opportunity to assess the past year's strategy in Afghanistan and to offer a clear roadmap for his agenda in Afghanistan and the region to a broader American audience. In its December strategic review, the administration committed itself to a "political resolution" of the conflict and pledged to intensify "regional diplomacy to enable a political process," including Afghan-led reconciliation. President Obama should provide greater detail on these components of U.S. strategy.

#### **DEFINING SUCCESS IN AFGHANISTAN**

By Frederick W. Kagan. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. January 7, 2011. 40 pages.

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/DefiningSuccessinAfghanistanElectronicVersion.pdf>

Success in Afghanistan is the establishment of a political order, security situation, and indigenous security force that is stable, viable, enduring, and able--with greatly reduced international support--to prevent Afghanistan from being a safe haven for international terrorists. The current American and Coalition strategy is making progress and should be continued. This paper is thus primarily a report on the current situation in Afghanistan and a consideration of some of the prospects and challenges ahead. Its principal recommendation is that the U.S. and its allies should continue to resource and sustain the strategy now being executed, which is the only approach that can secure their vital national security interests in Afghanistan.

### ASIA

#### **SEVEN GUIDELINES FOR U.S. CENTRAL ASIA POLICY**

By Evan A. Feigenbaum. Council on Foreign Relations. February 22, 2011.

<http://blogs.cfr.org/asia/2011/02/22/seven-guidelines-for-u-s-central-asia-policy/>

a new report from the bipartisan Central Asia Study Group, chaired by former Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage and issued by the Project 2049 Institute, offers an action agenda aimed at creating a more effective and enduring partnership between the United States and the nations of Central Asia. I was the principal author of the report. But the paper is a consensus document that reflects discussion, debate, and, ultimately, broad

agreement among a distinguished group of former senior U.S. diplomatic and defense officials with responsibility for, or interest in, Central Asia. The report does a lot of things. But one central element is its attempt to offer any U.S. administration seven broad guidelines for U.S. policy in the region.

### **INDONESIA'S LESSONS FOR EGYPT**

By Karen Brooks. Council on Foreign Relations. February 17, 2011.

<http://www.cfr.org/indonesia/indonesias-lessons-egypt/p24156>

Policymakers and pundits have looked around the world at previous revolutions--in Iran, Russia, Turkey, and more--to gauge the possibilities and pitfalls ahead as Egyptians overturn their political order. The White House, however, has paid particular attention to the experience of one: Indonesia.

### **AFTER THE U.S.-CHINA SUMMIT: THE ONUS ON THE TWO KOREAS**

By Ho-Jin Lee. The Brookings Institution. January 24, 2011.

[http://www.brookings.edu/papers/2011/0124\\_korea\\_lee.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/papers/2011/0124_korea_lee.aspx)

The summit between U.S. President Barack Obama and Chinese President Hu Jintao on January 19 was a significant beginning to the year 2011 in the field of international relations, and for the sake of the global economy, environment, and security. The North Korea conundrum was high on the agenda of the summit talks, and whether the two leaders might come to any agreement -- given the sharp contrast between the two powers' respective responses to the slew of dangerous North Korean military provocations in 2010 -- drew keen attention from both government officials and outside observers.

### **HU JINTAO'S VISIT AND THE SOUTH CHINA SEA: "WHOSE/HU'S CORE INTERESTS?"**

By Ernest Z. Bower. Center for Strategic and International Studies. January 11, 2011.

<http://csis.org/publication/hu-jintaos-visit-and-south-china-sea-whoseus-core-interests>

Understanding what China wants to be in Asia and globally is a foundational question for U.S. policymakers. It is a question shared by our treaty allies in Asia -- Australia, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, and Thailand -- as well as the rest of Southeast Asia. Hu Jintao's visit to Washington next week will be an opportunity to look for clues to be used in solving that puzzle. A key piece will be the South China Sea.

## **DEFENSE**

### **RETAINING F-22A TOOLING**

By John C. Graser, Kevin Brancato, Guy Weichenberg, Soumen Saha, Akilah Wallace. RAND Corporation. February 21, 2011. 55 pages.

[http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/technical\\_reports/2011/RAND\\_TR831.pdf](http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/technical_reports/2011/RAND_TR831.pdf)

The last F-22A aircraft is scheduled for delivery in early 2012, so decisions must be made as to what tooling will be retained and what will be disposed of. The authors find that, for a modest, one-time additional cost of \$17 million and a very small additional annual recurring

cost, the Air Force can retain all F-22A unique government tools. They also find a difference of less than \$1 billion between the costs of two different restart options.

### **ON DEFENSE, WHAT TEA PARTY GETS RIGHT**

By Michael E. O'Hanlon. The Brookings Institution. February 18, 2011.

[http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0218\\_defense\\_ohanlon.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0218_defense_ohanlon.aspx)

Defense Secretary Robert Gates's 2012 budget proposal includes a plan to cut the base, or peacetime, defense budget in real terms by mid-decade. But the secretary rightly warned against a bidding war to cut military spending by an arbitrarily big number in an effort to reduce the deficit. Right now, the nation is at war, the economy still needs major stimulus, and there is no consensus on cutting the rest of the federal budget. This is no moment for big reductions.

### **THE WAR WITHIN: PREVENTING SUICIDE IN THE U.S. MILITARY**

By Rajeev Ramchand, Joie Acosta, Rachel M. Burns, Lisa H. Jaycox, Christopher G. Pernin. RAND Corporation. February 17, 2011. 229 pages.

[http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2011/RAND\\_MG953.pdf](http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2011/RAND_MG953.pdf)

The increase in suicides among military personnel has raised concern. This book reviews the current evidence on suicide epidemiology in the military, identifies state-of-the-art suicide-prevention programs, describes and catalogs suicide-prevention activities in the U.S. Department of Defense and across each service, and recommends ways to ensure that the activities in DoD and across each service reflect state-of-the-art prevention science.

### **SCALE BACK THE DEFENSE BUDGET: THREE GOALS FOR DEFENSE BUDGET SAVINGS**

By Lawrence J. Korb, Laura Conley. Center for American Progress. January 21, 2011.

[http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/01/defense\\_budget\\_sotu.html](http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/01/defense_budget_sotu.html)

Secretary of Defense Robert Gates announced in January that the Pentagon will reduce projected defense spending over the next four years by \$78 billion. The projected savings will come from pursuing a number of savings and efficiencies initiatives to halt wasteful and unnecessary spending, including cancelling or slowing down programs that are not performing as needed. Although Gates's plan only slows down the rise of projected spending, rather than producing a much-needed reduction in the budget topline, President Obama should build on the momentum of the secretary's announcement in his State of the Union address. In particular, the president should use this opportunity to announce three budget-saving goals.

### **WHY DEFENSE CUTS CAN BE GOOD FOR AMERICA**

By Michael E. O'Hanlon. The Brookings Institution. January 18, 2011.

[http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0118\\_defense\\_budget\\_ohanlon.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0118_defense_budget_ohanlon.aspx)

As deficit reduction returns to the forefront of the American political agenda, the question of whether the Pentagon should contribute proportionately to any major budget-reduction exercise has rattled the cages of official Washington. The issue is not what should happen

this year so much as in 2013 and beyond, once the recession ends and the wars abroad decline in scale. The case for selective defense reductions is in fact strong -- but not, as many defense critics argue, due to Pentagon waste or imperial overreach. Cutting defense will in fact add modest risk to our short-term security. But to shore up the economic foundations of our long-term security, such cuts deserve serious consideration for the simple reason that the alternatives are worse.

## DIPLOMACY

### **THE ROLE AND RELEVANCE OF MULTILATERAL DIPLOMACY IN U.S. FOREIGN POLICY**

By Brett Schaefer. The Heritage Foundation. February 14, 2011.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Lecture/2011/02/The-Role-and-Relevance-of-Multilateral-Diplomacy-in-US-Foreign-Policy>

Multilateral diplomacy is challenging. The dynamics are often more complex than bilateral negotiations because there are many more players. But while policies and venues may change, the role of diplomacy is constant and does not change when the diplomacy is multilateral rather than bilateral. A diplomat at the United Nations is expected to rally support for U.S. policy and positions just as he or she would at an embassy in Britain or Botswana. To maximize its efforts, the United States needs to reassess its strategy and figure out how to focus on the battles that really matter. In addition, Congress and the Administration need to take a fresh look at the U.N. system and ask fundamental questions about how to reduce budgets, eliminate extraneous or unnecessary activities, and increase accountability. Experience has shown that diplomacy alone is not sufficient to achieve support for reform.

### **UNITED NATIONS: URGENT PROBLEMS THAT NEED CONGRESSIONAL ACTION**

By Brett Schaefer. The Heritage Foundation. February 3, 2011.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Lecture/2011/02/United-Nations-Urgent-Problems-That-Need-Congressional-Action>

The United Nations has largely failed to maintain international peace and security, promote self-determination and basic human rights, and protect fundamental freedoms. While the conflicting interests of member states have led to many of these failures, the U.N. system itself is partly to blame. The U.N. and its affiliated organizations are plagued by outdated and redundant missions and mandates, poor management, ineffectual oversight, and a general lack of accountability. In recent years, the U.S. Congress itself has neglected its responsibility to exercise proper oversight. Congress should press for U.N. reform and withhold funding when necessary to encourage reform.

## INTERNATIONAL AID

### **AIDING DEVELOPMENT: ASSISTANCE REFORM FOR THE 21ST CENTURY**

By Kemal Derviş, Homi Kharas, Noam Unger. The Brookings Institution. February 2, 2011. 44 pages.

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2011/02\\_aiding\\_development/02\\_aiding\\_development.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2011/02_aiding_development/02_aiding_development.pdf)

Global development assistance efforts are experiencing a critical moment of change. This moment is not a week or month but a several-year period in which political scales are tipping, rationales and underlying assumptions are being reexamined, and new systems and approaches are emerging. Collectively, the public and private institutions involved are working around the world to alleviate poverty and human suffering, support equitable economic growth, foster better governance, promote global public health, prevent conflict, and strengthen the resilience of communities vulnerable to external shocks. The solutions to these problems require major shifts in the international dialogue on development and aid, followed by key architectural and operational changes across a wide range of actors. Large donors like the United States must lead by modeling and implementing fundamental reforms.

### IRAN

#### **CONTAINING A NUCLEAR IRAN: DIFFICULT, COSTLY, AND DANGEROUS**

By Theodore Bromund and James Phillips. The Heritage Foundation. February 14, 2011.  
<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Reports/2011/02/Containing-a-Nuclear-Iran-Difficult-Costly-and-Dangerous>

Proponents of a containment policy toward Iran are ignoring the harsh realities inherent in seriously pursuing such a policy. First, the U.S. has been trying to contain Iran since the Iranian revolution in 1979, with little success. If Iran develops a nuclear weapon, it will become even more difficult to contain. A serious containment policy will require the U.S. to maintain a credible threat of force against Iran. This will be even more difficult if Iran goes nuclear because the U.S. will have lost credibility. A containment policy will also require the U.S. to support the undemocratic governments in the countries neighboring Iran, which will pose many political dilemmas. Instead of pursuing a policy of containment, which would be a policy in name only, the U.S. should keep the military option alive, defend itself and its allies, and seek both to weaken the regime's economic base and to empower and encourage its domestic adversaries.

#### **THE NEXT SUPREME LEADER: SUCCESSION IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN**

By Alireza Nader, David E. Thaler, S. R. Bohandy. RAND Corporation. 2011. 125 pages.  
[http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2011/RAND\\_MG1052.pdf](http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2011/RAND_MG1052.pdf)

As the commander in chief and highest political authority in Iran, the current Supreme Leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, has played a critical role in the direction of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This has never been more true than during the tumultuous 2009 presidential elections, the outcome of which was determined by Khamenei's decisive support of President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad. As Khamenei ages and rumors of his ill health intensify, U.S. policymakers and analysts need to consider the various scenarios for succession. The eventual outcome -- what the office of the Supreme Leader looks like in Khamenei's wake -- will determine the Islamic Republic's direction.

## IRAQ

### **IRAQ: PATTERNS OF VIOLENCE, CASUALTY TRENDS AND EMERGING SECURITY THREATS**

By Anthony H. Cordesman. Center for Strategic and International Studies. February 10, 2011. 92 pages.

[http://csis.org/files/publication/110209\\_Iraq-PattofViolence.pdf](http://csis.org/files/publication/110209_Iraq-PattofViolence.pdf)

Unless major changes take place in U.S. and Iraqi policy, American combat forces will withdraw from Iraq at the end of this year. The Iraq War will not come to an end with this withdrawal, any more than it did when the U.S. withdrew from Iraqi cities and formally ended combat operations early in the summer of 2010. Extremist attacks will probably continue for at least several years, and there are still serious risks of new outbreaks of sectarian and ethnic conflict.

## LATIN AMERICA

### **U.S.-CUBA RELATIONS: MOVING POLICY FORWARD IN 2011 AND BEYOND**

Event with former New Mexico Governor Bill Richardson, Stephen Propst, Patrick Kilbride. The Brookings Institution. February 15, 2011. 3 pages.

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/events/2011/0215\\_cuba/20110215\\_cuba.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/events/2011/0215_cuba/20110215_cuba.pdf)

In January the Obama administration announced much anticipated new rules liberalizing people-to-people exchanges with Cuba. Policymakers, stakeholders and observers are anxious to see what impact renewed contacts between the two countries will have on the overall U.S.-Cuba relationship. From human rights and migration to deep-sea drilling and economic reforms, the bilateral agenda promises to be fraught with tensions and mixed signals. Will the Obama administration use its executive authority to extend engagement to new areas like trade, telecommunications and energy? Or will political sensitivities on both sides of the Florida straits continue to limit the pace of change?

### **TURMOIL IN NORTH AFRICA -- CONTAGION IN THE AMERICAS?**

By Stephen Johnson. Center for Strategic and International Studies. February 9, 2011.

<http://csis.org/publication/turmoil-north-africa-contagion-americas>

As the so-called January 14 Jasmine Revolution inspires protests in Egypt and other nearby states, it may be worth recalling that North Africa is not the only part of the world clamoring for more representative, accountable government. Despite the current trend toward liberal democracy and open markets, the Americas still have a few regimes that frustrate the political and economic desires of their constituents and do little to attack corruption or reduce income inequality between the rich and poor. While major discontent seems to be in abeyance in the Western Hemisphere, the conditions that feed it are still active in some quarters.

## NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

## **SHIFTING SANDS: MIDDLE EASTERN REVOLUTIONS AND REGIONAL IMPLICATIONS**

The Saban Center for Middle East Policy at Brookings hosted a discussion of the developments in Egypt and the broader implications of the current crisis in the Middle East. Panelists included Shibley Telhami, Dalia Mogahed, Ibrahim Sharqieh, Kenneth Pollack. The Brookings Institution. February 9, 2011. 47 pages.

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/events/2011/0209\\_mideast\\_revolutions/20110209\\_mideast\\_revolutions.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/events/2011/0209_mideast_revolutions/20110209_mideast_revolutions.pdf)

As the world witnesses the nascent revolution in Egypt, many wonder what implications these events hold for the larger Middle East and for broader U.S. foreign policy in the region. Regardless of how this crisis is eventually resolved, the United States now faces many difficult questions as it seeks to reorient strategic regional policies. Will other U.S. allies in the Middle East and Gulf also face political uprisings? How will these events affect the Arab-Israeli peace process or the struggle against al-Qaeda?

## **HOW THE U.S. CAN BACK MIDEAST REFORM**

By Marwan Muasher. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. February 9, 2011.

<http://carnegieendowment.org/publications/index.cfm?fa=view&id=42564>

Washington was caught unprepared by the unrest in the Arab world. While Arab leaders are trying to clamp down on domestic unrest, it's essential to realize that business can't continue as usual. The United States is now playing catch-up, reacting to developments. But it needs to get ahead of the curve in the region and help support the moves toward much-needed democratic reforms.

## **EGYPT, ISRAEL, AND THE MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD**

By Jerry Weinberger. The American, the Journal of the American Enterprise Institute. February 8, 2011.

<http://www.american.com/archive/2011/february/egypt-israel-and-the-muslim-brotherhood>

As chaos envelops Egypt and threatens the wider Middle East, an emerging divide exists among some thoughtful observers as to how far events will be shaped by the Muslim Brotherhood. In a liberalized political order, should one come about, the Brotherhood will have a role to play. Some observers fear this more than others, and how scared they are (or are not) depends to some extent on how scared they are for Israel, how skeptical they are about democratic state-building, or both.

## **FIVE STEPS TO MEETING THE CRISIS IN EGYPT AND THE MIDDLE EAST**

By James Phillips and James Carafano. The Heritage Foundation. February 3, 2011.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Reports/2011/02/Five-Steps-to-Meeting-the-Crisis-in-Egypt-and-the-Middle-East>

While all eyes are on the political violence in Egypt, the Obama Administration has labored in crisis mode, struggling to stay ahead of the rapidly moving events. By exercising energetic leadership now and continuing to engage in the right way in the months ahead, the President can both protect U.S. interests and promote opportunities for liberty, security,



and economic opportunity in the region. These actions would be far more likely to make a positive contribution than trying to appear relevant to the struggle for power in the streets of Cairo.

### **THE CONFLICTS IN YEMEN AND U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY**

By W. Andrew Terrill. U.S. Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute. January 27, 2011. 120 pages.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/download.cfm?q=1040>

Yemen is not currently a failed state, but it is experiencing huge political and economic problems that can have a direct impact on U.S. interests in the region. All of these problems are difficult to address because the central government has only limited capacity to extend its influence into tribal areas beyond the capital and major cities. The United States must therefore do what it can to support peaceful resolutions of Yemen's problems with the Houthis and Southern Movement while continuing to assist the government's struggle against al-Qaeda forces in Yemen. It must further pursue these policies in ways that avoid provoking a backlash among the Yemeni population which will not tolerate significant numbers of U.S. combat troops in Yemen.

### **NUCLEAR**

### **BEYOND SYMBOLISM? THE U.S. NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT AGENDA AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR CHINESE AND INDIAN NUCLEAR POLICY**

By Lavina Lee. CATO Institute. February 8, 2011. 12 pages.

<http://www.cato.org/pubs/fpbriefts/fpb91.pdf>

The Obama administration has elevated nuclear disarmament to the center of its nuclear agenda through the New START Treaty with Russia and the release of the U.S. Nuclear Posture Review (NPR). The administration also expects that its professed goal of "getting to zero" has symbolic value and will encourage reciprocity in terms of disarmament and nuclear arms control by other nuclear weapons states, as well as cooperation on measures to limit nuclear proliferation and the threat of nuclear terrorism. In the case of the two rising powers of Asia -- China and India -- it is highly questionable whether either of these expectations will be met.

### **HOW TO KEEP THE NUCLEAR GENIE IN THE BOTTLE**

By Richard Weitz. Yale Global. Yale Center for the Study of Globalization. January 19, 2011.

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/how-keep-nuclear-genie-bottle>

Following a series of agreements with the U.S., Russia and former Soviet states, the global stockpile of nuclear warheads has dropped from 70,000 to 22,000 since 1987, reports the World Nuclear Association. Unsecured stockpiles remain a target for smugglers and terrorists, notes Richard Weitz of the Hudson Institute. The U.S. and other nuclear states work in an international partnership to secure both civilian and military stockpiles, monitoring ports and other transportation networks, Weitz explains, but gaps persist.

## TERRORISM - COUNTERTERRORISM

### **EARLY OBSERVATIONS ON POSSIBLE DEFENSES BY THE EMERGING THREAT AGENT PROJECT**

By Bruce W. Bennett, Jonathan Kaufman, James Byrnes, Pamela L. Gordon, McRae Smith. RAND Corporation. January 2011. 25 pages.

[http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/occasional\\_papers/2011/RAND\\_OP290.pdf](http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/occasional_papers/2011/RAND_OP290.pdf)

The Defense Department is concerned about emerging chemical and biological (CB) weapon agents and the ability of U.S. defenses to counter them. Due to scientific advances that facilitate the development of new and novel CB agents and the fact that uncovering such work will be a difficult intelligence challenge, the Emerging Threat Agent Project (ETAP) undertook a study to examine the challenges of emerging CB agents and propose measures to reduce their risks.

### **THE TENTH YEAR: A BRIEFING ON TERRORISM ISSUES TO NEW MEMBERS OF THE 112TH CONGRESS**

By Brian Michael Jenkins. RAND Corporation. 2011. 15 pages.

[http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/corporate\\_pubs/2011/RAND\\_CP625.pdf](http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/corporate_pubs/2011/RAND_CP625.pdf)

The United States has not experienced another major terrorist attack since September 11, 2001, which many had feared. However, few in 2001 would have imagined that, ten years later, the United States would still be threatened by the same jihadist terrorist enterprise. Its effort to defeat and dismantle this global network while protecting itself against further attacks has become its longest campaign. On January 8, 2011, Brian Michael Jenkins briefed newly elected members of Congress on a spectrum of foreign policy, national security, and domestic issues, with a particular focus on domestic terrorism prevention and transportation security in the post-9/11 era.

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